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DID SPEIDEL AID EICHMANN?

Adolf Eichmann has been proved guilty of mass murder in an Israeli court of law. Was General Hans Speidel, today Commander of NATO Land Forces in Central Europe, Eichmann's accomplice in his crimes against humanity? Here are the facts!

In 1942 Hans Speidel was Chief of General Staff to the Nazi Military Commander in Occupied Paris.

Deported by Speidel...

On February 28th 1942, Hans Speidel sent his regular monthly report to his commanding general. The report contained a long list of items like the following:

"The following retaliatory measures were ordered in the period under review:

"bb) On February 14th ten Communists and Jews were shot in retaliation for an attack on a Wehrmacht member...

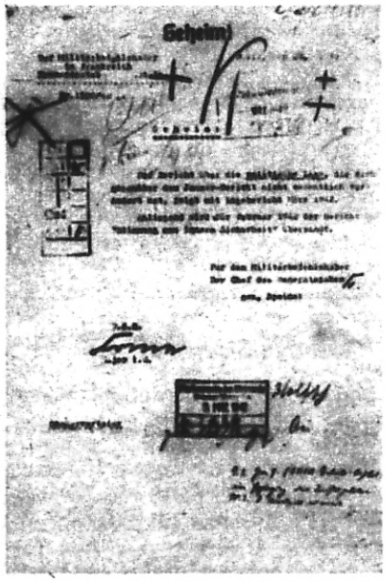
"cc) On February 21st twenty-five Communists and Jews were shot in retaliation for an attack on a Wehrmacht member...

"dd) In Tours, large-scale raids were made on Communists and Jews, leading to numerous arrests...

"In connection with the measures under bb) to dd), an order was given for the whole area for the transfer to German detention of 1000 Communists and Jews. These have been made ready for deportation to the East."

This report is signed "For the Military Commander, Speidel, Chief of General Staff".

The adjacent photostat shows the letter covering this report. Photostats of all pages of this report may be seen in the offices of "Democratic German Report".



Speidel's letter of February 28th 1942, which states "Attached please find report on public opinion and internal security." In it, Speidel reports rounding up "1000 Communists and Jews" for "deportation to the East".

Evacuated by Eichmann...

Nine days after Hans Speidel in Paris reported the transfer of the 1000 "Communists and Jews" to German detention, Adolf Eichmann sent a special delivery letter marked "secret" from his office at Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse No. 8 to the Nazi For-

(cont. on next page)

Speidel (right) on occupied Soviet territory

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eign Office. Here is the full text of the letter:

Chief of the Security Police
and the SD
Berlin SW 11, March 9 1942
Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 8
Special Delivery (secret)
To the Foreign Office
Attention of Herr Legation
Councillor Rademacher
Berlin W 35, Rauchstr. 11

Contents: Evacuation of 1000 Jews from France

Reference: Conference of 6 March 1942

It is planned to evacuate 1000 Jews, who were arrested in Paris as a result of retaliatory measures for attacks on Wehrmacht members, to the concentration camp of Auschwitz (Upper Silesia).

Those affected are exclusively Jews of French citizenship or stateless persons.

The transporting of these 1000 Jews, who are at present being held in a camp at Compiègne, should take place on March 23rd 1942 with a special train.

I would be grateful to know if your office has any objections to carrying out this action.

Eichmann

On March 20th the Foreign Office sent a letter back to Eichmann informing him that "the Foreign Office has no objections of any kind to the deportation". The fate of the French Jewish hostages was sealed and they were transferred from Speidel's sphere of command to Eichmann's and then to that of the Camp Commander at Auschwitz. A second group of 5000 French Jews followed soon after. (These letters may be found in "Le Dossier Eichmann et la 'solution finale de la question juive'," published by Buchet/Chastel in Paris in 1960.)

Speidel later left Paris and went to the Eastern Front, where he played an important part as Chief of General Staff of the Fifth Army Corps and later of the Eighth Army. He was involved in nazi "scorched earth" actions during the retreat from the Caucasus, Don and Kuban areas. (The photograph on page 1 shows him during this period.)

In 1951, Speidel's career again crossed that of Eichmann's accomplices, although Eichmann himself was in hiding at this time. Twenty-two of the worst SS killers, sentenced by American military courts, were due to be hanged. They included SS General Otto Ohlendorf, head of "Special Extermination Squad D" which had killed at least 90,000 people, mostly Jews; SS General Oswald Pohl, boss of all concentration camps, who had ordered the liquidation of the Warsaw Ghetto, SS Colonel Paul Blobel, responsible for at least 60,000 murders, and others of a similar type.

West German Chancellor Adenauer and Nazi General Speidel

The final decision as to whether these men should indeed be hanged lay in the hands of U.S. High Commissioner John McCloy. Just before the deadline, on January 30th 1951, American diplomat Charles Thayer received a telephone call from a young German official at the new West German Defence Office. This is how Thayer describes what happened then (in his book "The Unquiet Germans", published in London by Michael Joseph).

"He arrived at my home tense and distraught. If, as they feared, McCloy upheld the death sentences, it would be impossible to persuade any German ever again to bear arms for any cause ...

"Then our German friend went to the telephone. Ten minutes later a large car drew up at the house and two muffled figures got out. Not till they'd removed their heavy winter coats did I recognise Heusinger and Speidel. Gloomily they confirmed what our friend had already told us: If the prisoners at Landsberg were hanged, Germany as an armed ally against the East was an allusion.

"... It was well past midnight when the session ended ... Reluctantly (we) agreed to convey their message to McCloy before the final judgement was handed down ...

"Next morning ... McCloy's office released the verdict. Five of the ... prisoners condemned to death were to be hanged. All other death sentences and many prison terms were commuted. My friend in the Defence Office put in a final call to me. 'Your visitors of last night', he said, mentioning no names, 'asked me to tell you they think it's the best solution we could have hoped for under the circumstances'."

Speidel cannot help Eichmann today the way he helped the other SS leaders back in 1951. Yet it is ironic to think that today, with Adolf Eichmann in a death cell, the man who deported Jews to Auschwitz from Paris now holds one of the top military posts in the entire western world and may soon be given war-heads for the atomic weapons he commands, with full rights on deciding how to use them.

Konrad Congratulates - Oberlaender OK'd

Chancellor Adenauer congratulated ex-Minister Theodor Oberlaender on his official rehabilitation through the West German courts. He offered full support in achieving political rehabilitation as well to Oberlaender, who was dropped from the Cabinet in May 1960 after world protests at his nazi past.

Oberlander, who was Nazi Party member, Storm Troop captain, and Reichs-Fuehrer of the aggressive nazi "League of Germans in the East", also was leader of a group of Fascist Ukrainian emigrés in the Wehrmacht during their seizure of Soviet cities and murder of thousands of Jews, Poles and Russians.

Since he left the Government, Oberlaender has been leader of the "Oder-Neisse" branch of Adenauer's Christian Democratic Union, and has remained a leading spokesman in attacks on the frontiers of Poland and the Soviet Union.

While Oberlaender was still Minister, Adenauer had relied heavily on him for decisions on "Eastern questions".

Protestants Protest

Eight leading West German Protestants demanded the recognition of the Oder-Neisse frontier and called West German or West European control of atomic weapons "militarily illusory and politically dangerous" in a message to Protestant members of the Bundestag published in late February. Signers of the document included prominent atomic physicists Heisenberg and von Weizsaecker, who had both signed the Goettingen Appeal of atomic scientists in 1957 refusing to work on atomic weapons.

SEN. KILGORE'S CRYSTAL BALL

Kilgore Sub-Committee Warned U.S. Senate of Concern Come-back

Mr Chairman, we have the honour to submit to you a preliminary report on the subcommittee's studies of German resources for a third world war . . .

* * *

Germany in defeat remains a major threat to the peace of the world. The Germans, who have twice within the century launched the most devastating wars, have already set in motion plans for a third attempt to enslave the world. No peace making can be effective which does not at the outset thwart these plans and destroy Germany's potential for war making. This is the indispensable condition to peace in Europe . . .

In the course of World War II, the German plotters discovered that the unity of the Big Three was the decisive weapon which defeated them. Even in the last days of the European fighting they made supreme efforts to break this solid unity. Your subcommittee has obtained detailed evidence of the extensive resources which Germany could command for another war. To wipe out these resources demands the same determination and inter-allied unity which defeated Germany on the battlefield.

Germany today is better prepared to implement her plot for world conquest than she was at the end of World War I. Her major resources include (1) the world's third strongest industrial economy; (2) tremendous industrial recuperative power; (3) a world-wide network of economic and political reserves and a system of commercial interrelationships penetrating the economies of other nations; and (4) the science of aggression perfected by her leading industrialists, militarists and politicians to reverse the decisions of the battlefield . . .

In order to mobilize her resources for future war, Germany is trying to convince the Allies that she is a completely crushed nation, and to utilize those economic-warfare techniques which so effectively served her aggressive purposes when she was preparing for World War II. Leading German industrialists, militarists and politicians have at their disposal a long and carefully developed science of aggression. This science rests on a series of major deceptions: (a) That the war of aggression is the product of a few Nazi fanatics; (b) that the German economy is a normal civilian economy and should be maintained as such; (c) that the entire network of relationships between German cartels and monopolies of other countries is essential to the conduct of international trade and industrial progress; (d) that German science and German scientists are an instrument of human progress; and (e) that the Allies have less to fear from Germany than they have to fear from one another.

The evidence shows that German industry has been dominated by a number of combines and domestic monopolies, chiefly in the basic industries, and that the leaders of these combines, together with the Junkers and Nazis, were Germany's principal war makers. Constituting a kind of economic general staff, immediately after Versailles and with the assistance of the Weimar Republic which they infiltrated, they began to consolidate their position within the country and secretly to rearm Germany. By manipulating reparations, by planned bankruptcy, by Government subsidies and tariff protection, and by masterful use of international cartel relationships they disarmed their prospective victims and with the assistance of those prospective victims perfected their own war machine.

Hitler and the Nazis were late comers in these preparations. It was the cartel and monopoly powers — the leaders of the coal, iron and steel, chemical and armament combines — who at first secretly and then openly supported Hitler in order to accelerate their ruthless plans for world conquest. By 1931 the coal cartel, one of the most powerful industrial combines in Germany, openly placed a royalty on every ton of coal sold, whether domestically or abroad, in order to finance the Nazi Party. An elaborate memorandum prepared by I. G. Farben shows how that giant concern exploited every possible connection with the nationals of other countries. They deliberately furthered certain commercial relationships and involved the nationals of other countries in their business dealings with a view to utilizing these relationships for the protection of their own persons and properties. A witness before the subcommittee who only recently interrogated some of Germany's key industrial leaders, now jailed, pointed out that these leaders confidently expect to be rescued from their present plight by powerful British and American friends who were their former cartel affiliates. Many of these German industrialists are making proposals for reopening their plants on the basis of peacetime production. Evidence in the possession of the subcommittee shows that this is part of a preconceived scheme to save their plants and laboratories from obsolescence or destruction and to keep a nucleus of skilled personnel during the occupation period. These industrialists remain the principal custodians of Germany's plans for future war . . .

Your subcommittee finds that the German economy was developed as a war economy, and that its vast industrial potential remains largely undamaged by the war: that Germany has a world-wide network — including even the United States — of commercial relationships and economic, political and espionage outposts which she could mobilize for another war; that the leading German industrialists are not only as responsible for war crimes as the German General Staff and the Nazi Party, but that they were among the earliest and most active supporters of the Nazis, whom they used to accelerate their plans for world conquest, and that these industrialists remain the principal custodians of Germany's plans for renewed aggression.

Washington, D. C., July 10 1945

GIANT AMONG GIANTS – I. G. FARBEN

I.G. Farben, a name with a sinister ring, is the group which more than any other enabled Germany to wage World War I and World War II. This giant concentration of capital, invested in every branch of the chemical industry, helped make landlocked Germany independent of imports. Starting with chemical dyes, it broadened its programme to a wide palette extending from drugs and fertilisers to synthetic fuel and rubber, light metals and alloys, plastics, synthetic fibres and finally, military explosives, munitions and poison gas.

Through its main stockholders, I.G. Farben is linked with the main German iron and steel concerns and with the huge banks, especially the Deutsche Bank. It has also been a leading member in the web of international cartels, allied with the American firms Dupont, Alcoa, Standard Oil, Remington Arms and with I.C.I. in Britain. Before both World War I and II, it used these ties extremely cleverly to prevent America and Britain from developing certain basic war materials – while guaranteeing big profits to the partner concerns in these countries.

I.G. Farben was one of the main concerns to build up the nazis. Together with Krupp and Thyssen, its leaders organised the financing of the Nazi Party before 1933; later it became, in effect, the business partner of the Hitler Government. I.G. was then able to go ahead full steam on Germany's rearmament, raking in thousands of millions in profits.

When the war began, I.G. Farben broke all records. Working in close collaboration with the Army, the Foreign Office and the Nazi Party, the concern's agents swept through the occupied countries, picking clean all that was in their path.

According to the Kilgore Committee of the U.S. Senate, "during the war the I.G. Farben had a full part in the systematic brutality which was characteristic for the nazis. They experimented with poison gas on prisoners from concentration camps; these gases were later used to annihilate whole groups in camps like Auschwitz. Over 63,000 foreign slave workers were employed in I.G. factories; they amounted to more than a third of the total" (retranslated from German, Committee Report, Part 8, pages 1074 and 1090).

After the war the I.G. Farben empire, which controlled at least 380 German and 500 foreign companies in 93 countries, was de-cartelised – on paper.

It was not long before three giant firms had re-emerged: Farbenfabriken Bayer, Farbwerke Hoechst, and Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik. These three, the forerunners of I.G. Farben and its backbone during two world wars, remained as tight a unit as ever, forming the largest and strongest concentration of capital in all West Germany. They did not call themselves I.G. Farben again, it is true, because the Nuremberg Tribunal had ruled this a criminal organisation, but the same men tried and convicted in Nuremberg are back in power as strong as ever. Here are a few examples:

Farbenfabrik Bayer: Chairman of the Board of Directors – Dr Fritz ter Meer; an old I.G. Farben director who was personally responsible for poison gas production and experiments on concentration camp inmates. Was closely involved with the management of I.G. Farben's huge death plant at Auschwitz. Personally aided in removing all warning odour from the Zyklon-B death gas, so that its victims suspected nothing. In post-war testimony about his part in working concentration camp inmates to death, ter Meer argued that "no harm had been done to the concentration camp inmates as they would have been killed anyway . . .". He was sentenced to 7 years prison in the Nuremberg War Criminal Trials (one of the top penalties). One week after he was freed in 1950 he was conferring with John D. Rockefeller about new cartels and he was soon back in full power.

Farbwerke Hoechst: Chairman of the Board – Dr Friedrich Jaehne; also a top I.G. Farben leader during the Hitler period, he was likewise appointed a "War Economy Fuehrer". He, too, was convicted as a war criminal in Nuremberg.

Badische Anilin- & Sodafabrik (BASF): Management Board Chairman – Professor Carl Wurster; awarded the Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross by Hitler for his services as leader in I.G. Farben and in the organisation of the chemical industry on a war basis, he helped supply the nazi war machine with vital sulphuric acid till the very end of the war. Wurster organised the seizure of Czechoslovak chemical plants.

Chairman of Board of Directors – Dr Hermann J. Abs; represents Deutsche Bank in I.G. Farben; once a top nazi financier and now an intimate friend of Konrad Adenauer.

Hoesch Concern: Ruhr Steel and Weapons

This concern, like most other big Ruhr iron and steel firms, got started in the 19th century, capitalised on all majors wars won or lost by Germany, and now covers a wide field of activity ranging from coal and steel to machinery and shipping. Before and during wars it has added bombs, grenades and other weapons to the programme.

Like the other monopolies, Hoesch backed Hitler, used POWs and slave labourers – over 18,000 of them – and grabbed up factories all over occupied Europe. It shared the "trusteeship" of the Krivoi Rog steel plant in the Soviet Union with the Hermann Goering Werke, for example.

The only punishment for Hoesch after the war was a formal division of the concern – into 3 big groups whose ownership stayed the same. This "liquidation" was in 1950. The next years witnessed the merger of these branches, and by 1959 the concern was bigger and stronger than before the war. A strike of 8,000 employees against this re-concentration in 1959 could not stem the tide.

The firm, besides its branches in London, New York and Milan, has a large share in the Companie Miniére de Conakry in Guinea, where it now gets much of its iron ore.

The Hoesch concern is closely connected with the Deutsche Bank, like so many of the major West German concerns. One big stockholder and member of the Board of Directors is Hermann J. Werhahn, who is married to the daughter of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Electronics Giants in West Berlin

THE SIEMENS CONCERN

Siemens & Halske, founded in 1847 by Ernst Werner von Siemens, a Prussian artillery officer, grew and grew over the years. It swallowed competitors, established dozens of foreign branches, divided up world markets in international cartels with electrical giants like Westinghouse, until it became one of the world's largest producers of electrical machinery and equipment. It always remained under the control of the Siemens family, passing down in an unbroken line of sons and nephews to the present Chairman of the Board, Dr Ernst von Siemens.

The father of Ernst, Carl Friedrich von Siemens, used his influence to get Hitler chosen as chancellor, and supported the nazis to the hilt.

His first reward came when he was appointed a member of the nazi General Economic Council in July 1933. The firm's production of military equipment began to zoom almost immediately, and Siemens was also able to throttle military preparation in Britain and other countries by means of its cartel connections. After developing a new form of bronze in 1929 which substituted beryllium for tin, Siemens managed to keep Britain from developing beryllium or receiving supplies of it for years. It also used its foreign subsidiaries as nazi espionage centres, especially in Belgium, Spain and South America.

Siemens was another firm to use foreign slave labourers on a mass scale, especially in its own labour camp at Berlin-Haselhorst. Siemens ordered and received at least 700 women slave workers from Ravensbrueck concentration camp, paying the SS 4 to 6 marks per woman a day, and giving the women a piece of bread and watery soup for 13 hours or more of work.

Siemens also built the electrical equipment for the gas chambers in Auschwitz.

The company plundered occupied areas, setting up many new branches like "Siemens-Ukraine GmbH".

After the war, company directors like Hermann von Siemens were put on the U.S. Army list of nazi economic leaders for prosecution, but the man "de-nazifying" the electrical industry in the American Military Government came from Westinghouse — a firm allied to Siemens in a cartel since 1934 — so no action was ever taken.

It took a few years for Siemens to get back on its feet after the war, since some of its main plants had been in East Berlin and East Germany. It was the Korea War which helped it and other West German companies back to the top. In 1957 it made a new agreement with Westinghouse in the USA on an exchange of know-how in the atomic field, and in 1959, Siemens signed a contract for the construction of a West German atomic reactor.

The two main branches of the company, Siemens-Schuckert and Siemens & Halske, have large factories in West Berlin as well as West Germany. It is by far the largest and richest electrical equipment concern in either area today.

Aside from Hermann von Siemens, mentioned above, the present Siemens leadership includes Friedrich Bauer, General Director of Siemens-Schuckert, once head of the nazi Committee on Power Plants, and Carl Knott, Management Board member at Siemens-Schuckert, who was once one of Hitler's 400 "War Economy Fuehrers".

AEG

The Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (General Electric Company) is, as its name indicates, closely bound up with the American General Electric concern, which owns a large proportion of its stock.

AEG employs 119,000 people, more than any other company in West Germany except Siemens, and it is also second only to this company in its control of the electrical equipment market. Far from competing with Siemens, it works closely with that firm, sharing with it control of huge subsidiaries like Osram Co.

AEG is strongly involved in other countries and has powerful subsidiaries in Brazil and other South American countries.

Like Siemens and all other West German monopolies, AEG used slave labour during the war. Among those it treated worst were the inmates of Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp who were forced to toil at AEG plants in Berlin.

Chairman of the Board at AEG and top leader since 1929 is Dr Hans Boden, who was one of Hitler's 400 "War Economy Fuehrers". The General Director at Telefunken Co., AEG's largest subsidiary, is Hans Heyne, who headed the Committee on Airplane Equipment in Hitler's Reich Ministry of Armaments. He was also a member of the nazi Industrial Council for Developing Luftwaffe Equipment and was awarded the Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross for his activities. Now he is using his experience in the production of signal apparatus for Starfighters, Hawks and other planes, radar installations for bomber bases, and equipment for warships.

AEG and its subsidiary Telefunken have large plants in West Berlin — also engaged in military production. This helps explain the interest of West German and powerful American stockholders in maintaining the present status of West Berlin.

GOOD INTENTIONS

It is the intention of the British Government that Germany's heavy industry shall be nationalised!
(Ernest Bevin, October 1946)

Salzdetfurth Concern Potash Producers

Many of the Salzdetfurth concern's rich potash mines were east of the Elbe, and now belong to the people of the German Democratic Republic. This was a severe blow to the huge monopoly, but by 1957 it was back amongst the fourteen giants. Its main field is still potash production, but it also mines salt, produces chemicals and has interests in the coal and engineering fields. Its foreign expansion is largely in the hands of the Continentale Handelsbank in Amsterdam, which it owns in part.

One of Salzdetfurth's directors is Heinrich Wisselmann, on the US Army list of top nazi industrialists who were once slated for arrest.

Fourteen Giants – Rulers of West Germany

Concern or Group Main Subsidiaries	Employees	Sales in 1960 Million Marks	Important Products	Past of the Concern	Leaders of Firm ChBD = Chairman, Board of Directors ChMg = Chairman, Management Board MBD = Member, Board of Directors	Some Subsidiaries or Investments in Other Countries
IG Farben Group				One of the main supporters of nazis. Developed poison gas for Auschwitz. Ran huge factory in Auschwitz with camp inmates. Employed 63,000 foreign slave labourers. Ruled war criminal firm at Nuremberg.	A. **Dr Fritz ter Meer, ChBD:** war criminal convicted at Nuremberg. Helped run Auschwitz concentration camp factory B. **Dr Friedrich Jaehne, ChBD:** Hitler-appointed "Wehrwirtschaftsfuehrer" (War Economy Fuehrer). Convicted at Nuremberg as war criminal C. **Dr Hermann Abs, ChBD:** top leader of Deutsche Bank, which built up Hitler and still rules economy. On US Army list of nazi economic leaders	Intercontinental Chemical Corp., New York Bayer Foreign Investments Ltd., Toronto Verona-Pharma Chemical Corp., Newark, U.S.A. Electro Quimica de Flix S.A., Barcelona, Spain Colour-Chemical Ltd., Bombay and at least 50 other firms in France, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Canada, USA, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Japan and the Philippines
A. Farbenfabriken Bayer AG	58,500	2 819	chemicals (pigments, drugs etc.)			
1. Agfa AG			photographic supplies			
B. Farbwerke Hoechst AG	50,300	2 703	chemicals (fertilisers, dyes, gases, etc.)			
C. Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik	46,200	2 588	chemicals (dyes, synthetic fibres, etc.)			
D. Rheinische Stahlwerke AG	82,800	2 924	coal, coke, steel, engineering products			
Thyssen Concern				Helped build up Nazi Party as early as 1924, main financier of party, and leading contact between nazis and other industrialists	A. **Dr Robert Pferdmenges, ChBD:** Aryanised Jewish bank soon after 1933. Top banker in Hitler period. Now an MP and financial adviser to Adenauer B. 1. **Rudolf Blohm, ChBD:** head of nazi Committee on Warships	30,000 sq mile oil land in Libya Alberta Phoenix Tube & Pipe Ltd., Edmonton, Canada Other firms in Canada, USA, Luxembourg, France, Netherlands, Gabon, Mauretania and South Africa
A. August Thyssen-Huette AG	38,200	2 415	steel, steel products			
B. Phoenix-Rheinrohr AG	33,300	1 783	iron, steel, steel products			
1. Blohm & Voss Shipyards						
C. Handelsunion AG	7,300	2 200	iron and steel merchandising			
D. Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks-AG (shared with Dresdner Bank, etc.)	69,200	2 942	coal, fuels			
Mannesmann Concern				Seized firms all over Europe, used 6000 slave labourers	A. **Dr Wilhelm Zangen, ChBD:** led "Aryanisation" of Jewish companies, headed liaison group of Nazi Party with Big Business, member of Armaments Council, Nazi Party member, SS contributor	Mannesmann-Easton Plastic Products Co., Easton, Pa., USA Algoma Steel Corp. Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Canada Other firms in France, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Turkey, Argentina, Brazil, Gabon etc.
A. Mannesmann AG	82,500	3 535	coal, steel, steel products, engineering			
1. Porsche-Diesel-Motorenbau GmbH			motors, vehicles			
Hoesch Concern				Backed Hitler, seized plants all over Europe, used 18,000 slave labourers and POWs. A main weapons producer	A. **Willy Oehl, ChBD:** leading industrialist during nazi years	Orenstein & Koppel Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa Other firms in France, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland, Canada, Gabon, Guinea
A. Hoesch-Werke AG	48,500	1 964	iron and steel products, coal, ores, engineering			
Haniel Concern				Backed Hitler, awarded seat in nazi Economic Council in 1933, huge war contracts	A. **Dr Hermann Reusch, ChMg:** appointed "War Economy Fuehrer" by Hitler, used for special nazi economic missions	Feller Engineering Co., Pittsburg, USA Utkal Machinery Private Ltd., Bombay, India Oil concessions in Libya, Algeria Other firms in Netherlands, Canada, Argentina, France, Turkey, Peru, Venezuela, UAR
A. Gutehoffnungshuette	74,900	2 959	steel, engineering, etc.			
1. Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg (MAN)			engineering			
2. Deutsche Werft AG (shared with AEG)			shipyards			
B. Huettenwerk Oberhausen AG	29,800	1 051	coal, steel, steel products, cement			
C. Deutsche Erdoel AG	31,500	1 239	petroleum products, coal			
Kloeckner Concern				Munitions production helped firm become one of five biggest steel-coal trusts. Looted Austria, France, Czechoslovakia	A. and B. **Dr Guenter Henle, ChBD:** Was top industrialist in war. Arrested as war criminal 1946, but soon freed	Deutz do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro Shubra Diesel Industries, Cairo, UAR
A. Kloeckner-Werke AG	47,500	1 695	coal, iron, steel products			
B. Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG	27,300	1 020	engineering products, specialised vehicles			

1. Huetten- & Bergwerke Rheinhausen AG (Krupp has been ordered to sell just this one firm by Allied order)			ing, coal, steel	nazis; exploited 70,000 foreign slave labourers, 23,000 POWs, 5000 concentration camp inmates	of Nazi Party. Convicted as war criminal at Nuremberg	USA Other firms in Belgium, France, Netherlands, Austria, Brazil, Mexico, etc.
2. AG Weser			shipyards			
Siemens Concern						
A. Siemens & Halske AG	209,000	4 036	electrical equipment	Helped build up nazis, main user of concentration camp labour, built electrical equipment for Auschwitz gas chambers, looted occupied Europe	B. **Hermann von Siemens, MBD:** On US Army list of top nazi industrialists	Cable Corporation of India Ltd., Bombay, India Aksjeselkapet Proton, Oslo, Norway Other firms in Belgium, Austria, Spain, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, South Africa, Pakistan, Spain, etc.
B. Siemens-Schuckert-Werke AG			electrical equipment			
1. Osram GmbH (shared with AG)						
AEG Concern (Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft)						
A. AEG	119,200	2 497	electrical equipment	Used concentration camp labour from Buchenwald and Sachsenhausen	A. **Dr Hans Boden, ChBD:** "War Economy Fuehrer" under Hitler	Teldix Co, USA Elektriska AB AEG, Stockholm, Sweden Other firms in France, Austria, Spain, Brazil, Argentina
1. Telefunken GmbH						
2. Osram GmbH (shared with Siemens)						
3. Deutsche Werft AG (30 %) (shared with Haniel)						
Quandt Concern						
A. Wintershall AG	5.000	332	potash products, petroleum and mineral gas	Major producer of weapons for nazi aggression. Used slave labour from Buchenwald concentration camp, also Jewish workers before final deportation. Seized plants in occupied Europe	**Herbert Quandt, owner:** During war headed Quandt's Pertrix firm where 800 Jewish women worked as slaves	Ceepee Oil Company Ltd., Regina, Canada Oil concessions in Algeria, Libya, Ethiopia, Peru, etc. Globelite Batteries Ltd, Winnipeg, Canada Other firms in France, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Argentina, Brazil
B. Accumulatoren-Fabrik AG	–	–	accumulators			
C. Industrie-Werke Karlsruhe AG	4.400	78	military contracts			
1. Mauser-Werke AG						
D. Daimler-Benz AG (12.5% of shares – shared with Flick)			vehicles			
Metallgesellschaft–DEGUSSA Group						
A. Metallgesellschaft AG	–	–	non-ferrous metals, ores	Because of ore sources in Spain, played large part in war against Spanish Republic 1936–1939. Large light metal supplier in World War I and II.	B. **Hermann Schlosser, ChMg:** High post in nazi Armaments Ministry during war B. **Felix-Alex. Prentzel, ChBD:** Fuehrer in Reich Reconstruction Bureau under Goering	Ore and Chemical Corporation, New York, USA
B. Deutsche Gold- und Silberscheide-Anstalt (DEGUSSA)	10.500	921	precious metals, uranium and atomic research raw materials			
Flick Group						
A. Daimler-Benz AG (44%) rest held by Quandt, Deutsche Bank, etc.)	90.500	4 140	Mercedes-Benz cars, vehicles	Flick concern was a main financial backer of SS and nazis after 1933. Concern convicted at Nuremberg of using slave labour and looting occupied Europe. One of top two armaments producers	**Friedrich Flick, concern head:** convicted war criminal, Nazi Party member, "War Economy Fuehrer", leading nazi industrialist A. **Hermann J. Abs, ChBD:** see IG Farben Group B. **Ernst Fischer, Dir:** "War Economy Fuehrer"	Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company Ltd. (TELCO), Bombay, India Explosives S. A. "Exsa", Lima, Peru Other firms in Belgium, France, Greece, Spain, USA, Argentina, Brazil, South Africa, Thailand, Australia
1. Auto-Union			vehicles			
B. Dynamit AG (former Alfred Nobel)	–	–	explosives, plastics			
C. Eisenwerk-Gesellschaft Maximilianshuette AG	8,200	–	ore, iron, steel			
D. Buderus'sche Eisenwerke	12,100	–	foundry products			
E. Feldmuehle Papier- and Zellstoffwerke AG	7,200	–	paper, plastics			
F. Krauss-Maffei AG	4,500	–	locomotives			
Opel Group						
A. Continental Gummi-Werke	23,500	884	car tyres, rubber products	Rubber firm made huge profits in World War Two, used inmates of Neuengamme Concentration Camp	A. **Dr Fritz Koenecke, Dir.:** On US Army list of top nazi industrialists	Concern partly based in Switzerland, with interests in oil wells in Louisiana, USA, and elsewhere
B. Rudolph Karstadt AG (shared with Deutsche Bank, Commerzbank)	37.400	1 812	department store chain			
Salzdetfurth Concern						
A. Vereinigte Kaliwerke Salzdetfurth	11.100	–	potash, fertilisers	Major supplier of potash products to nazi economy during war	A. **Heinrich Wisselmann,** MBD: On US Army list of top nazi industrialists, a "War Economy Fuehrer"	Continentale Handelsbank N. V. Amsterdam (part ownership)

FLICK: *From Prison Cell to Mercedes & Dynamite*

Friedrich Flick, one of West Germany's top behind-the-scenes bosses, started with a huge and valuable load of World War I scrap steel and then used inflations, depressions, political parties and government chancellors to climb to a top position in Nazi Germany's steel and coal industry. At first hesitant about the nazis, he met Hitler in January 1932 and decided to back him. Joining the influential "Group of Friends of Heinrich Himmler", he paid 100,000 marks a year to a fund for "Special Expenses of the SS", the notorious nazi killer outfit. After joining the Nazi Party in 1938, his contributions rose to almost 500,000 marks, given to Goering in 1940, and then to 4,000,000 marks in 1943. These contributions paid off well for Flick and his firm. He turned full scale to armaments production of all kinds, almost edging out "Cannon King" Krupp himself in the production of cannons, anti-tank guns, mortars, grenades and other weapons.

He became a "special commissioner" for Goering and managed to grab firms "Aryanised" from Jewish owners. When the war started, Flick's agents and partners moved all across Europe, seizing raw materials and plants in Poland, Denmark, France, the Benelux countries and the Soviet Union. Other agents organised shipments of slave labourers; altogether Flick's plants used 40,000 beaten, starved and disease-ridden men, women and children from Poland, the Soviet Union and most other parts of Europe.

Flick was named a "War Economy Fuehrer" by Hitler and was a member of the "Russia Committee of the German Economy".

After the war, a Nuremberg Trial found Flick guilty of plundering occupied territories; contributing funds to the SS; employing slave labour on a gigantic scale and using POWs in war production. He was sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

During the years in prison, and after his amnesty in 1950, Flick recouped his fortunes, building up in West Germany to make up for losses in East Germany and Poland. Today he controls the largest paper plant in Europe, West Germany's biggest foundry, its most modern locomotive factory, and a big share of Dynamit AG, once the firm of Alfred Nobel, famous for explosives and peace prizes. In addition he has been engaged in uranium mining.

But his biggest trump is the Daimler-Benz company, makers of the elegant Mercedes cars and a score of other civilian and military products in the vehicles branch. This is one of West Germany's three biggest industrial outfits.

In 1958 West German Chancellor Adenauer sent war criminal Flick the following telegram: "I send you heart-felt wishes for luck on the occasion of your 75th birthday. You have led a great and amazing life of achievement, in long and self-sacrificing toil, despite all the blows of destiny against our people and yourself personally. May you have many more years of health and strength in which you can rejoice in your successes and your work."

"Cannon-King" Krupp

Alfried Krupp was convicted of war crimes after World War Two, like the rulers of the Flick and I.G. Farben empires. Like them, Krupp is back again today, stronger and more influential than before the war. This was stressed in November 1961 during the huge reception to celebrate the firm's 150th anniversary, when nearly every West German political and economic leader praised Krupp and his contributions to the world. Vice-Chancellor Erhard summed it up succinctly: "I can express with pride my adherence to the name Krupp."

Krupp's company, always personal property of the family, built the U-Boats which sank the Lusitania, the big mortars which shelled Sevastopol, the Tiger tanks which battered the United Nations in North Africa and the "Battle of the Bulge", and the long guns which smashed at England's southern shoreline.

Alfried Krupp's father, Gustav, was one of the most active industrialists in building up Hitler, pushing Hindenburg to appoint him and, soon after the nazis took over, becoming chairman of the Hitler Fund and Fuehrer of the nazi Industrialists' Organisation. Alfried, who joined the Nazi Party in 1938, helped cash in on the results. Aside from the astronomic munitions profits, Krupps was one of the main recipients of slave labour, which meant additional huge profits.

The Nuremberg Trials found that Krupp had exploited 70,000 foreign slave labourers, 23,000 POWs and 5,000 concentration camp inmates aged between 6 and 80. US General Telford Taylor stated: "There was no crime the Nazi state could commit, whether it was war, plunder or slavery, in which Krupp did not participate." He was sentenced to 12 years in prison and the confiscation of all his properties.

US High Commissioner McCloy freed Krupp in 1951 and reversed the confiscation order, saying it was "generally repugnant to American concepts of justice". The only penalty that remained was the order for Krupp to sell part of his coal and steel holdings by Januar 1959; he was allowed to set the price himself, and since no-one has yet offered the proper price, and the Allies have constantly postponed the deadline, it appears unlikely that Krupp will ever have to sell them.

In the meantime, war criminal Krupp has pushed back to a top position in West German steel production. After 1945, he promised never to make weapons again. But when Alfried Krupp was asked whether he would produce armaments if pressed to do so by Bonn or NATO, he said, "That is difficult. I suppose that under certain conditions we would. We must not forget reality."

Slave Camp

... 600 Jewish women from Buchenwald were brought to Essen to work in the Krupp factories. When I first visited the camp I found people with festering open wounds and other sicknesses ... There was no camp doctor. There were also neither medicines nor bandages. The women had no shoes and walked around barefoot. Their only clothing was a sack in which holes for arms and head had been cut. Their hair had been cut off ... The food in the camp was extremely scanty and miserable. The buildings in which they lived were the ruins of barracks and offered no protection against rain or bad weather ... After I had left the camp I had large boils on my arms and my whole body.

Dr Wilhelm Jaeger: (Document D-288, US-202; Nuremberg Trial; December 12th 1945)

The Haniels: A Dynasty of Steel

The Haniel dynasty — founded in 1810 by the Haniels and two related families — is the oldest iron and steel concern in West Germany, and the family is today second only to the Krupps in wealth. The Haniels have produced a steady supply of weapons for over a century — interrupted only for short periods just after World Wars One and Two. Like Thyssen and Krupp, they control firms which mine coal, make iron and steel, process the steel and then use it in shipyards, machine plants and other industries.

The Haniels also backed Hitler and were rewarded by a seat in the nazi's Economic Council and by huge war contracts.

The main possessions of the Haniels are the Deutsche Erdoel-Gesellschaft, a petroleum and coal enterprise; the Huettenwerk Oberhausen, which produces coal, steel, steel products, cement and chemicals, and, largest of all, the Gute-Hoffnungs-Huette (Good Hope Foundry). This giant holding company is headed by Dr Hermann Reusch, one of the most notorious industrialists of the century. Reusch, one of Hitler's 400 "War Economy Fuehrers", was used by Hitler for special missions — like arranging for the seizure of mines and natural resources in Yugoslavia, Greece and Bulgaria. He was never punished. When the western powers appointed him to head a West German steel commission in 1948, however, Ruhr workers threatened to strike in protest and prevented the appointment. In 1955 an imposing miner and steelworker strike answered anti-labour statements and threats he had made.

The Gute-Hoffnungs-Huette runs the big Deutsche Werft Shipyards in Hamburg (headed by another of Hitler's "War Economy Fuehrers") and MAN (Maschinen-Fabrik Augsburg-Nuernberg), one of West Germany's main armaments plants. During World War Two this firm produced tanks and U-Boat motors; today it makes trucks for the Bonn army, jet motors for Starfighters and a large variety of other equipment. This Bavarian wing of the Haniels' property is linked with Rolls-Royce in Britain, General Electric in the USA and has close and very rewarding ties with the West German Defence Minister, blustering Bavarian Franz Joseph Strauss.

THYSSEN: The Firm that Financed the Fuehrer

The late Fritz Thyssen described himself aptly when he wrote a book entitled "I Paid Hitler". He had helped finance the Nazi Party as early as 1924, joined it himself in 1929, and been contact man between Hitler and the other top industrialists who helped Hitler gain power in 1933.

Thyssen was not just anyone. In 1926 he had been the major founder of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke (United Steelworks), the biggest coal, iron and steel monopoly ever seen on the European continent. He was worth hundreds of millions of marks — and he helped the nazis over the financially difficult days when they were not yet accepted by big business.

Later Thyssen broke with Hitler and left Germany — but his factories continued to turn out steel for the Wehrmacht and profits for himself.

After the war his widow, Amélie Thyssen, and his daughter Countess Anita de Zichy-Thyssen came back to West Germany, where they were offered first choice of shares in the old Vereinigte Stahlwerke. They took their time and picked the best, then returned to Buenos Aires, leaving the administration of their property in the hands of Robert Pferdmenges, a close friend of Adenauer, one of West Germany's most powerful financiers and another of Hitler's main financial backers.

The two old dowagers had picked craftily. The plants they chose plus the additions and mergers since that time make Thyssen's the main steel manufacturers of West Germany — they account for 20—25% of all production. They also own coal mines, trade organisations and the huge Blohm & Voss Shipyards in Hamburg, which are run by Rudolf Blohm, Hitler's expert on warship construction. (Hitler's expert on panzer construction, Walter Rohland, heads another Thyssen subsidiary, the Phoenix-Rheinrohr AG).

Like all other West German monopolies, Thyssen has extended all over the western world. Among the Canadian subsidiaries, for example, are the Alberta Phoenix Tube & Pipe Ltd., Edmonton, and the Canadian Western Pipe Mills, Ltd. in Port Moody. The concern also has far-reaching agreements with Bethlehem Steel and Armco Steel of the United States.

30 Years Passed — These Names Stayed

November 1932

Honoured President Hindenburg!

... Like Your Excellency, we affirm the necessity of a government independent of the parliamentary party system ... the NSDAP (Nazi Party, ed.) is also entirely for this position ... We believe this to be extremely gratifying ... If you give the responsible leadership of a presidential Cabinet to the Fuehrer of this largest national group, the dross and mistakes connected with every mass movement would be removed and millions who are now on the sidelines would be inspired with great constructive strength ...

Signed: Fritz THYSSEN, Franz HANIEL, Gustav KRUPP, Carl von SIEMENS, Hjalmar Schacht, Baron von Schröder, etc.

Opel Rubber

The Opel concern, paradoxically enough, does not produce Opel cars. The huge West German automobile factories of this name were sold by the Opel family in 1929, and are now owned by General Motors of Detroit. The Opel concern, still one of the biggest in West Germany, now concentrates on two main enterprises: Continental Gummi-Werke AG, West Germany's largest rubber manufacturers, and the Rudolf Karstadt AG, her largest department store chain.

According to official US Army documents, Continental Gummi-Werke employed inmates of the Neuengamme Concentration Camp near Hamburg in its war production. The same documents list Dr Fritz Koenecke, war-time head of this firm, as a top nazi industrialist. He achieved profits which rose to 160% for the concern during the war. Now, after working for many years for Daimler-Benz, Koenecke is back at Continental Gummi-Werke.

Through holding companies in Switzerland, the Opel concern owns oil fields in Louisiana, USA, and many other foreign properties.

MANNESMAN

A Story of Herr Zangen and Seamless Tubes

In 1885 two German brothers named Mannesmann invented a method of making seamless steel tubing — an extremely important discovery at a time when even the production of welded tubing was still making difficulties. Wealthy financiers helped establish a firm based on the discovery, squeezed out the Mannesmann brothers by 1896, and then went on to build a huge steel concern which has lasted to the present.

In 1934 the concern saw the need of connections with Germany's rulers; it selected Wilhelm Zangen as new chairman of the management board. Zangen was not only a well-known nazi but also a close friend of Walter Funk, Nazi Party economics expert.

One of Zangen's first steps was to get rid of the plant's Chairman of the Board, who was Jewish; the next step was to jump on the Aryanisation bandwagon and grab off Jewish companies in related fields at dirt-cheap prices. This enabled the firm to double its production within five years.

Soon Zangen moved onwards and upwards; he became head of the Reichs-Gruppe Industrie, the liaison outfit between the Nazi Party and Big Business. This meant even better chances for profits. Zangen's friend Walter Funk, now nazi Minister of Economy, announced in 1940 that "the gigantic achievements of your firm in wartime will always occupy a glorious page in German economic history." Zangen answered: "The young German Wehrmacht under the brilliant leadership of Adolf Hitler has been able to achieve giant successes, and we are filled with joyous pride to know that all the sacrifices and efforts of our people both on the front and in the arsenals of the homeland have been rewarded by such overwhelming victory... With full trust in the Fuehrer of the Great German Reich and our just cause we face the great tasks of the future with joyous optimism."

As the war advanced, Mannesmann agents grabbed up subsidiaries and erstwhile competitors in France, the Benelux countries, Norway, Denmark and, most of all, the Soviet Union and the countries of East Europe. The firm exploited at least 6000 war prisoners and 6000 slave labourers.

Then came the end. Zangen's friend Walter Funk landed on the Nuremberg gallows. But Zangen himself, although he had been Nazi Party member, head of the Reichs-Gruppe Industrie, head of a major committee in the Armaments Industry, member of Hitler's Armaments Council, contributor to the SS and 17 other nazi organisations, was never arraigned, brought to trial or disturbed in any way. A West German de-nazification board ruled that he had only been a "lesser" nazi and that was the end of it.

Close connections between Zangen and Mannesmann's with British and American industrialists and politicians saved the day.

The firm itself was divided up into three huge sections by western allied order in September 1950; by 1954 they had come together again; Wilhelm Zangen and all the old nazi staff were back at the top of the enterprise, where they have remained till today. Nor did they forget their old buddies; the Porsche Diesel Motor Plant, one of the concern's subsidiaries, pays a top salary to SS General Franz Six, the man who gave Eichmann his orders in the Reich Security Main Office.

Economically, the firm is back in its position of power in the steel and coal industries. It is closely allied to the Hoesch concern and, for generations, to the omnipresent Deutsche Bank. Mannesmann has huge investments all over the world — among its projects is the Rourkela steel plant in India which has cost the Indian government and economy so many headaches and rupees.

Metallgesellschaft-DEGUSSA

From War in Spain to Uranium 235

This double concern has two equal partners. The Metallgesellschaft AG, founded by the Englishman Ralph Merton in 1881, is mainly engaged in mining and processing light metals, pyrites and phosphates. The DEGUSSA, which stands for Deutsche Gold und Silber Scheide-Anstalt (German Gold and Silver Refinery), has specialised in precious metals since 1873.

Although the two firms dropped official connections in 1951 to circumvent de-cartelisation, their close ties are demonstrated clearly by the many directors with leading posts in both companies.

The Metallgesellschaft, through cartel ties and clever manipulating, succeeded in throttling aluminium production in other countries before World War II, so that by 1941 Germany was producing more of this vital "aircraft" metal than all the United Nations together.

The firm was always especially interested in Spain, where it mined its pyrites. This explains its help for Franco during the Spanish Civil War in 1936—1939. While Deputy Board Chairman Felix Warlimont was building up the concern in Germany in preparation for the coming nazi aggression, his brother Walter Warlimont was commanding the nazi "Condor Legion" against the Republican Government in Spain.

Today the concern is still interested in Spain; it has full licence rights on a Spanish system for uranium extraction and supplies uranium mining equipment to Franco.

The DEGUSSA branch has taken the lead in atomic research and production in West Germany. In 1960 newspaper stories leaked out that it had developed a method of producing Uranium 235 simply and cheaply with a gas centrifuge. West Germany immediately declared the patents "top secret".

The DEGUSSA-Metallgesellschaft concern is closely allied to the all-powerful IG Farben interests and both the Deutsche and Dresdner Banks. It still maintains its ties with huge concerns in many parts of the world — like Dupont in America, Rio Tinto in Britain, Philips in the Netherlands and Mitsubishi in Japan, and it has become one of the most profitable groups in West Germany.

Quandt Makes Guns und Influences Policies

Until 1914 Guenther Quandt was only a lesser textile manufacturer. But his production included uniforms and his friends included top Wehrmacht buyers; by the end of the First World War he was a leading industrialist and was soon able to expand into many other fields. The main ones were potash mining, the production of batteries and accumulators, and engineering products, including the manufacture of weapons. This was forbidden under the Versailles Treaty, but, as Guenther Quandt wrote on May 8th 1939, "In the very moment the Fuehrer seized power it was possible to place plants at his disposal where the manufacture of army supplies in greatest quantity could be immediately resumed." (The Mauser company, famous pistol makers, was one of them.)

In recognition of his efforts, Hitler appointed Quandt as one of his first "War Economy Fuehrers". Eleven other members of the concern were later appointed to this position — more than in any other nazi enterprise.

Gen. Robertson Repeats

I can repeat the promise which has been given to you in the past that the British Government will never allow German industry to return to its former owners.

(General Sir Brian Robertson, British Military Governor in speech to Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia, April 7th 1948)

Like all other concerns in Hitler Germany, Quandt seized factories in Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, Belgium, Greece and other countries.

And like the others, he used slave labour. In a Berlin factory 800 Jews, mostly women, were employed. One of them, Charlotte Jakobi, stated:

"I was forced to work in an underground coal cellar under the worst conditions for 11 hours a day... Some women fell asleep nights while standing at work. We had only three 15 minute pauses in eleven hours. There were always guards behind us... One day boiling paraffin from the unprotected container in front of me splashed into my eye... I was told to continue working immediately or be deported."

The 800 Jews were finally deported in 1943; less than a dozen survived. The two men responsible for this plant were Viktor Werner and Herbert Quandt, son of the owner.

Victor Werner, who hid the plant's machinery from the Allies in 1945, is today head of a West German subsidiary of the firm. And Herbert Quandt now shares control of the whole concern with his brother Harald.

The huge concern is now larger than ever. Since the war it started oil prospecting and processing and now has huge concessions in Canada, Peru, Libya, Ethiopia and the Sahara. The oil wells in the Algerian Sahara which it shares with French firms, as well as Quandt's close contacts with the West German Government, help explain Bonn's steady support of France in Algeria.

Quandt's is also manufacturing armaments on a large scale again; it has kept to its tried and true principle from the start — make war materials and make friends in the government. It has always prospered thus far.

Coal and Steel from Kloeckner

Like all the Ruhr concerns, the Kloeckner trust controls coal mines, blast furnaces, steel mills, machine factories of all kinds, and varied other enterprises ranging from chemicals and cement to food merchandising. Part of it is owned by a firm in Amsterdam; all of it is run in the interests of the Kloeckner family.

Like other iron and steel concerns, it was de-cartelised by the western powers after the war; but it too was soon back together again. The firm now consists of two main pillars, the Kloeckner-Werke AG and the Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG. Both firms, which have many subsidiaries, share one board of directors chairman — 63-year-old Dr Guenter Henle, son-in-law of the founder, once diplomat in London and successful industrialist under the nazis, and now collector of old Dutch masters and new Dutch shares of stock.

Two other important employees of the company have been Goering deputy and ex-Feldmarschall Erhard Milch, the company's head lobbyist, who was sentenced to death for seizing slave labour in 1947 and then freed in 1954, and Max Adenauer, son of the Chancellor, who was legal adviser and agent of the concern ever since 1939.

One main branch of the firm, the Kloeckner-Werke, built a huge new steel plant in Bremen, the most modern in the capitalist world, which can turn out 3—4,000,000 tons of steel a year with an absolute minimum of workers.

The other main branch, the Kloeckner-Humbold-Deutz AG, specialises in vehicles and vehicle parts. Its good connections with government and army circles have meant rapidly growing orders for military products — armoured trucks, military motorcycles and, since 1959, motors and parts for jet planes (on licence from Bristol-Orpheus) and for helicopters (on licence from Avco Corp., Lycoming Division, in Stratford).

Like many other Ruhr coal and steel concerns, Kloeckner is linked to the powerful Deutsche Bank, whose tentacles spread throughout the whole of West German industry.

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BERLIN NOTEBOOK

By Allen Mann

The dry language of the 1945 Kilgore Committee Report (reprinted in part on page 43) conceals more than a few almost uncanny predictions. The Senators foresaw how the top nazi industrialists would use their connections in western big business circles to avoid punishment; they foresaw how the big concerns would soon be back in control, with all their political and military friends, and they even predicted what the big business newspapers would be saying for years to come, first in a whisper but then in loud and righteous voices: "It was only a few nazi fanatics who caused the war of aggression", "the German network of cartels is essential for trade and progress" and, most vigorously, "the Allies have less to fear from Germany than they have to fear from one another".

All Too True

It has all come true, and that is why GERMAN REPORT is devoting this special issue to the 14 largest and richest industrial groups. It is these groups which really run the show today, and the leading figures in the Bonn Government are allied to one or more of them. Many headline political struggles really reflect submerged battles for power by these industrial giants.

But despite internal differences, the 14 giants are at one in their desire to rule Western Europe through NATO and Common Market, to expand into Africa, Asia and Latin America, and to prepare for the conquest of the GDR and the other socialist countries.

Two things were not forecast by the Senators, however. They could not foresee that their own country would be the first to succumb to the whisperings that her own allies were more to be feared than a defeated Germany — the very deception they warned against in their report.

Nor could they know that in one part of Germany all the old concerns would be completely swept away. Walking through the industrial sections of East Berlin today one sees the red-brick factories which once paid dividends to Quand, Siemens or AEG, and where men and women from Sachsenhausen or Ravensbrueck toiled for watery soup and a crust. Driving through the south of the republic, visitors pass Krupp's former engineering factories, IG Farben chemical plants, and the huge mile-wide holes in the ground whose monstrous mechanisms once scraped up lignite coal for Friedrich Flick. Today, of course, they are all nationalised. Instead of the "AG" standing behind most company names in West Germany (like Ltd. or Inc.), the letters VEB stand in front of the factory name. This means "people's-owned enterprise" (Volkseigener Betrieb).

Of course, not all the problems were swept away with the Krupps and the Flicks, who left ruins, confusion and more than a few loyal adherents behind them. There is still a tough struggle ahead before production rises to a point where work weeks can again be shortened and holidays lengthened, for example. (They now average 45 hours a week with two-to-three weeks vacation plus 12 holidays.)

But nationally-owned plants in the GDR not only mean that workers here need never fear unemployment or the disregard for health and welfare so common among privately-owned factories. Nationalising the factories in this part of Germany has meant forming a solid wall against the plans for aggression of the old owners. The very factories the big concerns once owned are now a barrier to them, standing as they do between West Germany and the Oder-Neisse border of Poland which West Germany refuses to acknowledge. Of course, this makes them wildly furious; their feelings are reflected very vividly in headlines of many newspapers even outside West Germany, but this doesn't help them much. I think that Senator Kilgore and his colleagues, if they were alive, would have to recognise this new situation and approve it.

Hessians Halted

Interestingly enough, there were strong moves to nationalise industry in West Germany and West Berlin as well after the war. In the province of Hesse, a majority of the population voted to nationalise, but the American occupation officers vetoed any moves in this direction. The same was true in West Berlin, where the decision to nationalise was taken before the city was split into east and west sections.

On June 6th 1950 the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats (yes, Adenauer's party) voted together with the then legal Communists for the nationalisation of basic industries in the important province of North Rhine-Westfalia, where the Ruhr is. This old paragraph is still in the provincial constitution, strangely enough, though everyone has been very careful not to mention it. But now the Free Democrats, always a businessman's party and the lone opponents of the clause in 1950, have proposed to drop it from the constitution at last, a step which needs the votes of the Social Democrats to carry. And the latter are very embarrassed. If they do not vote to cancel the nationalisation clause, they fear they will lose all the respectable middle-class votes they have been wooing for the past few years. But if they do vote against nationalisation of basic industries, this will be admitting publicly that they are officially against socialism, and many of their honest working-class members will be completely alienated. Quite a dilemma, which is just what the Free Democratic Party intended.

Of course, there was never any nationalisation, and the huge Ruhr concerns belonging to Thyssen, Krupp, Mannesmann, Hoesch and the rest are stronger than ever. Which proves again how valid were the warnings of the Kilgore Committee.

Good Example

I am writing this notebook because John Peet is away for a week or two. This gives me the perfect opportunity of mentioning a personal note. Not content with trying my best to learn journalism from John Peet, I have now followed his example in another way by becoming the father of a second child. It's our second boy and he's called Timothy and is doing fine. So is my wife Renate.

As for me, with the boss away and all that means in terms of work, and the baby arrived and all that means, I'm afraid I've started counting days till my next vacation. When you read the Berlin Notebook in the next issue, written by John Peet again, you may visualise my sigh of relief at his return up these well-known three flights of creaky stairs.

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